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a triangle with a base of three-quarters of a mile and sides of five-eighths, are found 30 species of ferns.

Of the 27 species listed by Mr. Winslow as common to all his localities, 22 are also in the Connecticut lists. Two, *Cryptogramma Stelleri* and *Cystopteris bulbifera*, are not in any of them, though the latter occurs at three stations between Dr. Munger's and Mr. Holcomb's areas. Only Mr. Holcomb reports *Phegopteris Dryopteris* and *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*, the latter the rarest fern of this region, but he lacks *Dryopteris Goldiana* which the other two have. All the Connecticut lists have *Phegopteris hexagonoptera*, *Pellaea atropurpurea*, *Woodwardia virginica*, *Asplenium platyneuron*, *Woodsia ilvensis* and *W. obtusa*. Two have *Dryopteris simulata*, two *Lygodium palmatum*. Dr. Munger alone has *Athyrium angustifolium*, Mr. Holcomb alone *Phegopteris polypodioides*, and Mr. Bigelow is the sole finder of *Woodwardia areolata*.

Taken together, the Connecticut lists show 36 species, four less than the total given by Mr. Winslow. *Cystopteris bulbifera*, found within two miles of the Granby town line, brings the total for the region to 37. It lacks, naturally, the northern species found in the Vermont and New York localities, but has the four southern ones absent there. It lacks such specialities as *Scolopendrium* and *Woodsia alpina*, but has one of its own in *Lygodium*. And (if hybrids may be mentioned, even if they do not count) Mr. Bigelow has found 15 plants of *Asplenium ebenoides*.

As to Ophioglossaceae, Dr. Munger has yet to find Ophioglossum; otherwise we have all the Gray's Manual species of this family except *Botrychium Lunaria*.

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THE DORSET FERN LIST AGAIN.—A friend has brought to my attention a note which I had overlooked in pre-

paring the article on Willoughby Lake, etc., which appeared in Vol. 9, No. 4 of the FERN JOURNAL. In the *Fern Bulletin*, Vol. 15, page 49, Mrs. Terry reports the finding in Dorset of *Botrychium simplex* and *Pellaea atropurpurea*. Therefore *Pellaea* should be added to the list of ferns growing in all four stations under consideration, making a list of 28. This gives Dorset 35 true ferns, which equals the Willoughby list. It only remains for Mrs. Terry or some other Dorset botanist to discover *Phegopteris hexagonoptera* or the male fern to give that town the undisputed championship.—E. J. WINSLOW.

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ANOTHER CHARACTER IN THE BEECH FERNS.—Living plants of *Phegopteris hexagonoptera* and *P. polypodioides*, if one can keep them under observation, are easily told apart. When the fronds of the Long Beech Fern die down in the autumn, or even for a short time previously, the coiled tops of the next year's croziers, thickly covered with brown scales, may be seen protruding a little above the ground. In the case of the Broad Beech fern, however, no traces of the next year's fronds show above the ground either in the fall or early spring. The Long Beech fern matures its fronds much earlier than the other. Around Sept. 1st in the vicinity of Newburyport fronds of *hexagonoptera* of a fine fresh green may be seen in various stages of unrolling. But at that time all the fronds of the other have turned to a dull, homely olive and no new fronds are to be seen. Even a long series of rains in July and August which will bring out a second crop of fronds on quite a number of the ferns, do not seem to have any effect on the Long Beech.—E. H. CLARKSON, *Newburyport, Mass.*